A Toast To Freedom:
New York Celebrates Evacuation Day

A publication commemorating the bicentennial of the evacuation of the British from New York City on November 25, 1783, at the end of the Revolutionary War.

Fraunces Tavern Museum
54 Pearl Street
New York, New York

The publication of this catalog was made possible, in part, by a grant from the New York State Council on the Arts.

The research and implementation of this project was supported by grants from the New York State Council on the Arts and with the support of Continental Corporation, Frederick H. Gilmore Fund, James A. MacDonald Foundation, National Westminster Bank PLC, individuals, and with the assistance of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

A Toast to Freedom: New York Celebrates Evacuation Day was published in conjunction with an exhibition of the same name on view at Fraunces Tavern Museum from September 20, 1983, through May 18, 1984.

Founded in 1907, Fraunces Tavern Museum is dedicated to presenting new research in American history and culture to the general public through exhibitions, educational programs, and publications. Fraunces Tavern Museum is owned and operated by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation, instituted in 1876 and incorporated in 1884.

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Cover image:

> *Before leaving New York, the British sabotaged the flagpole at the Battery by cutting the halyards and greasing the staff. A young boy, John Van Arsdale, hammered cleats into the flagpole and was finally able to change flags. This event was recalled in subsequent Evacuation Day celebrations; until 1883, Van Arsdale's son regularly raised the flag over the city on anniversaries.* (Checklist #41)

Manufactured in the United States of America.

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Foreword

Housed in historic Fraunces Tavern and four adjacent nineteenth-century buildings, Fraunces Tavern Museum is dedicated to perpetuating an interest in early American history and culture through its collections, special exhibitions, historic preservation efforts, period rooms, and education programs. The surviving tavern of what was once the center of colonial New York, Fraunces Tavern embodies many historical associations beginning with the nascent years of our Nation. It has played a central role in many centennial and bicentennial celebrations ever since.

The Bicentennial of the British Evacuation from New York, on November 25, 1783, is of special interest to Fraunces Tavern Museum because on that day Fraunces Tavern was the site of a dinner hosted by Governor George Clinton in honor of General George Washington. This event celebrated the peaceful transfer of power in New York City from British to American hands, and officially ended the eight-year British occupation of New York City. Ten days later, on December 4, General Washington said farewell to his officers in the Long Room of Fraunces Tavern and then traveled to Annapolis, Maryland, to resign his commission as commander-in-chief of the American forces. Both of these events are particularly significant to Fraunces Tavern Museum, because they were rallying points for saving the Tavern from demolition at the end of the nineteenth century and eventually inspired the Tavern's restoration and reconstruction in 1904 by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. This interest in the Tavern's historical associations culminated in the founding of Fraunces Tavern Museum in 1907.

This exhibition and publication on Evacuation Day are the first attempts to present the history of this forgotten holiday to the public. In addition, Fraunces Tavern Museum offered a complementary lecture series and a three day-long festival featuring early American music, reenactments and theatrical performances. A beautifully designed full color poster depicting *Washington's Triumphal Entry into New York City* is available from the Museum at minimal cost. (*See Fig.* 2). On November 26, 1983, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York sponsored a colorful parade modeled after the original route taken by General Washington and the American troops as they repossessed the city once the British evacuated. The participants represented British and American regiments, followers garbed in period costumes, color guards, patriotic societies, military bands and veterans organizations.

Fraunces Tavern Museum is indebted to its energetic and dedicated staff for their invaluable support during the research, planning, and preparation of the exhibition, *A Toast to Freedom: New York Celebrates Evacuation Day*, and its ancillary programs. Robert Goler, Curator of Collections, deserves special praise for developing the exhibition's fascinating thesis, which offers a thought-provoking history of the celebration of Evacuation Day over the past two centuries, and for preparing this commemorative publication. Thanks to the efforts of our volunteers and docents, the Museum has been able to offer a stimulating interpretation of this event to the general public. The Museum's Board of Managers, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, and the Museum and Art Committee must be thanked for their interest and encouragement. The Museum also appreciates the assistance of the Society's staff.

Christine M. Miles
Director
Fraunces Tavern Museum

Acknowledgments

The following staff members have contributed to *A Toast to Freedom: New York Celebrates Evacuation Day*, and the Museum is very grateful for their assistance and cooperation: Anne Adams, Assistant to the Director; John Adams, Security Guard; Eileen Clark, Intern; Daniel DiGiorgio, Security Guard; Diane Fogg, Education Program Coordinator; Ronald Hill, Building Superintendent; Joan Roseman, Development Associate; Jeffrey Ryan, Development Officer; Lisa Seidman, Intern; Mary Stiles, Public Information Officer; and Dale Zaklad, Education Program Coordinator.

This publication was designed by Michael Batista, of Leone Design Group, Inc. The exhibition installation was designed by Leone Design Group, Inc., with the assistance of Dennis Cade, Art Preparator; Kate Eilerston, Objects Installer; and Sprite Roche, Lighting Consultant.

Others who provided valuable assistance include Barbara Applebaum, Thomas Beecher, Lisa Compton, Elizabeth DiFelice, Thomas Dunning, Kenneth Finkel, Lynne Friman, Paul Gilje, William Guthman, Leo Hershkowitz, Paul Himmelstein, Marguerite B. Hubbard, Mary-Alice Kennedy, Nancy Kessler-Post, Milton Klein, Lucian Leone, Sally Armstrong Leone, Edith Mayo, Robert McKay, R. Steven Hyde Miller, Kenneth M. Newman, Claudia Nicholson, Robert Nikirk, Robert Rainwater, Katherine Richards, Alexandra West Rollins, Renée Santer, Wendy Shadwell, Christine Rudy Smith, Miriam Soffer, Richard J. Sommers, and Joseph Zywicki.

New York Celebrates Evacuation Day

At one o'clock on the afternoon of November 25, 1783, the last of the British troops who had served in North America during the American Revolution departed from New York City. From an outpost at the city's edge, General George Washington then led a triumphal parade of American soldiers through the city streets. Evacuation Day, as this day was known, signaled the return of peace to New York and the beginning of an independent United States of America.

The history of Evacuation Day mirrors, in many respects, the history of New York City. From the end of the Revolution until the outbreak of the First World War, New Yorkers celebrated the day with parades, artillery salutes, festive banquets, theatrical performances and statue dedications. It began as a day of enthusiastic patriotism, extolling the virtues of the new republic. Veterans and patriots saw the day as an occasion to promote civic pride and to kindle popular interest in America's past. While Evacuation Day never became a national holiday, it endured in New York until World War I and provides insight into the city's social history.

The World Turned Upside Down

In the summer of 1776, roughly one year after the Revolution had broken out, the American forces were turned back in the Battle of Long Island. Faced with an indefensible position, Washington withdrew his forces from Manhattan. For the next seven years New York City remained in British hands. Roughly three-quarters of the citizens abandoned the city, and fires in 1776 and 1778 reduced many of the houses to rubble. Under the occupation of British and Hessian troops, many of the city's churches were converted into stables and barracks, while captured American soldiers lay dying in filthy prison ships in the harbor. Despite rampant inflation and limited supplies, the city became a haven for loyalists seeking to escape the revolutionary fever.

The defeat of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 led to negotiations in Paris between England and her rebellious colonies. When news of the preliminary articles of peace reached America in the spring of 1782, many loyalists in the city felt betrayed by Lord Shelburne, the British prime minister. (*See Fig. 1*) Patriots who had left New York during the occupation issued threatening broadsides against the loyalists and sympathizers. "Flee while it is in your power," proclaimed one broadside, "for the day is at hand . . . [for] the just vengeance of the collected citizens." Between 30,000 and 40,000 loyalists are believed to have emigrated to Nova Scotia, the West Indies, London and other British ports. At the same time, over 3,000 blacks also were being evacuated by the British. Many had been captured during the Revolution and were treated as spoils of war; others had crossed British lines in search of freedom.

Fig. 1. This British political cartoon satirized the fate of the loyalists in America. (Checklist #5)

In the spring of 1783, the commander-in-chiefs of the American and British forces—Generals Washington and Guy Carleton—held detailed negotiations to effect a peaceful transfer of power in New York City, the last British stronghold in the country. Many believed that the departure of the British would constitute the beginning of a new moral order in America. Writing to a friend in the autumn of 1783, James Roosevelt commented: "Our girls begin to grow more amiable—they are losing their British and acquiring American Ideas and when they became perfect Americans they will not be excelled by any Women on the continent." Another patriot described the departure of the British as "the consummation of our independence." With the formal recognition of the United States of America in the Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783, it was only a matter of time before the British left.

The Evacuation of the British from New York

The British departure was set for November 20, 1783. Plans called for the troops and refugees to be transported to Staten Island and, then, to set sail from America. Bad weather delayed the movement of soldiers for several days. American pickets advanced from McGowan's Pass as far as the Dove Tavern, five miles above the island's tip, while Washington and his troops waited for word of the departure.

At about one o'clock on Tuesday, November 25, 1783, word arrived that the last of the British soldiers had left Manhattan. Two groups of Americans then entered the city from their outposts on the Boston Post Road. A military force, led by Major-general Henry Knox, swiftly occupied the strategic points within the city. The civilian parade which followed shortly, led by Washington and Governor George Clinton, was composed of soldiers and citizens on horseback. It began at the Bull's Head Tavern just north of the city limits and headed down the Boston Post Road. When the procession reached Chatham Square, they found crowds thronging the streets. (*See Fig. 2*)

However, Evacuation Day was not without incident. The departing British soldiers had sabotaged the flagpole at the Battery. The halyards were cut, the pole was greased, and the British Union Jack was left flying. An officer present at the time noted that "a sailor boy tried [to climb the pole] three times and got about three feet when he slipped down." Cleats were obtained from a nearby merchant, which the boy, John Van Arsdale, hammered into the pole. Once the American colors flew over the city, an artillery salute was fired, three cheers were given, and Washington and his followers proceeded into the fort. Later in the day, some patriots formed mobs and harrassed those suspected of having aided the British during the occupation.

The festivities continued for days. On the evening of the evacuation, Clinton gave a public dinner at Fraunces Tavern in honor of Washington and the officers of the army. The Tavern's proprietor, Samuel Fraunces, described by Washington as "an excellent cook, knowing how to provide Genteel Din-

Fig. 2. General Washington and Governor Clinton lead the triumphal parade into this idealized view of the ravaged city. (Checklist #35)

ners," prepared a special dinner for over 120 guests. Prodigious quantities of wine and punch were drunk and a series of 13 formal toasts were given. Some days later, another dinner at Cape's Tavern "was spent in good humour, hilarity and mirth." On December 2, "an elegant entertainment" honoring the French ambassador, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, was given; each celebrant consumed an average of four bottles of sweetened wine before watching a fireworks display in the Battery which, in the words of Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, "far exceeded anything I had ever seen in my life."

And then, on December 4, Washington gathered his officers and the leading city officials at Fraunces Tavern to thank them for their steady service and to bid them farewell. A participant described the ceremony as "so fraught with feeling that it seemed for a time as if it never could be erased from vivid and constant reflection." (*See Fig. 3*) After embracing each officer, Washington left from the Whitehall Ferry for his trip to Annapolis, Maryland, where he resigned his military commission before the Continental Congress.

Washington's farewell culminated a tumultuous era and underscored the importance of the new nation's beginning. The Revolution had divided families and communities, ravaged New York, and left the nascent states without a viable political structure. Noting the refugees on board the British ships in the bay, an observer wrote: "It was a rueful day for those leaving friends and home to wander in an inhospitable clime. . . ." Another citizen, reflecting late in his life on the events of Evacuation Day, commented: "This was a happy day for the real friends of America and it was celebrated accordingly by old and young, particularly by those who had left the city at the commencement of the troubles and had now returned for the first time from an exile of eight long years."

The British flagship sailed from Staten Island on December 5, carrying the last of the vanquished soldiers from American soil. "In the evening about 8 o'clock," recorded a Moravian minister in the city four days later, "we felt a slight shock of an earthquake; and about eleven, there was a more violent one, which shook all the city in a surprising manner." Indeed, the achievement of American independence had shaken the world.

Fig. 3. Generals Washington and Knox embracing at the solemn farewell at Fraunces Tavern. (Checklist #13)

Fig. 4. Tammany Society members, dressed as Indians in honor of their patron saint, lead this ceremonial parade at City Hall Park. (Checklist #28)

A Day of Patriotism

As New York rebounded from the turmoil of the Revolution in the early decades of the new Republic, Evacuation Day acquired a distinctively patriotic flavor and soon became a regular event in the cultural life of New York City. Citizens gathered on each anniversary to remember and commemorate the winning of independence. On the first anniversary, the *New York Gazetteer* reported: "In the morning the bells of the different churches rung bobs, double bobs, and bob majors. The Thirteen Stripes were triumphantly displayed on the greasy Flag-staff at Fort George . . . An elegant Entertainment was prepared at the City Tavern . . . In the evening the houses of the Whigs were most beautifully illuminated."

The formation of the Tammany Society or the Columbian Order in New York City, in 1786, gave an important boost to the Evacuation Day festivities. The Society comprised many of the Revolution's staunch patriots and produced the leading protagonists of early Evacuation Day celebrations. Each year the Society celebrated the anniversary of Evacuation Day much as they did the Fourth of July with military drills, a parade and a commemorative dinner followed by numerous toasts. *(See Fig. 4)*

The holiday celebrated military heroism and instructed others in the ideals of the Revolution. Artists soon turned to images of the triumphal entry into the city, the switching of the flags at Fort George and the departure of the British under the watchful eye of Washington. *(See Fig. 5)* Although the Fourth of July—not the Twenty-fifth of November—became the national holiday that embraced the ideals of American democracy, the historical events of Evacuation Day offered appealing opportunities for artists to portray the fervor and heroic grandeur of the Revolution.

The early celebrations were primarily orchestrated by the city's veterans. The most important of these leaders was Jacob Morton, a city alderman and Tammany Society member. As major-general and commander of the First Division of the New York State Militia, he led many of the Evacuation Day parades and flag-raising ceremonies until his death. *(See Fig. 6)* To reinforce its didactic character, Evacuation Day also was a formal school holiday through the early decades of the nineteenth century.

Fig. 5. Surrounded by emblems of war and liberty, General Washington proclaims the coming of peace. In the background the last of the British ships depart from New York. (Checklist #26)

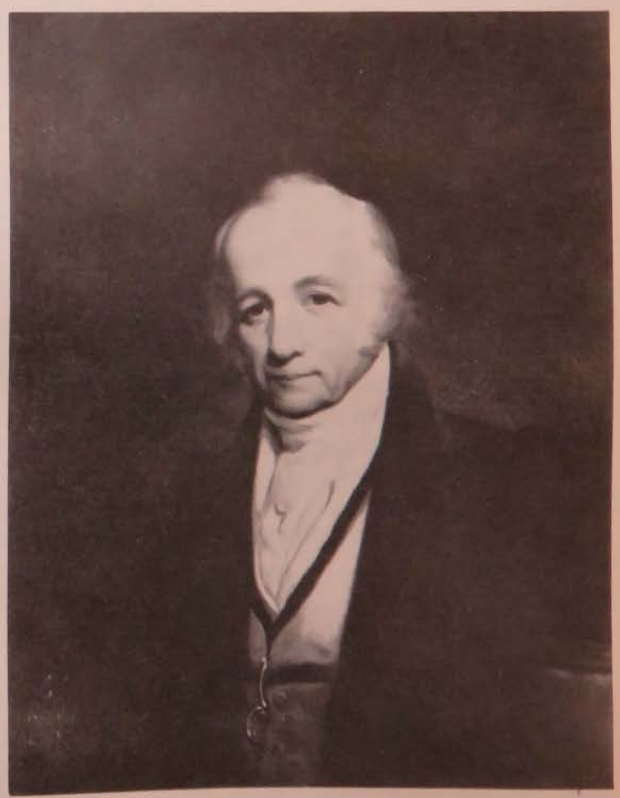

Fig. 6. Jacob Morton. (Checklist #33)

Under the administration of Mayor Richard Varick, the city began by 1790 to appropriate annual funds for fireworks, gunpower displays and public banquets. City officials were selected each year to organize the celebrations. *(See Fig. 7)* These appropriations grew so rapidly that a ceiling was set for the holiday's expense in 1809; however, the celebrations continued in subsequent years and this measure did little to limit its costs. *(See Fig. 8)*

On Evacuation Day, the idealized zeal of the American Revolution was frequently superimposed onto other events. To mark the anniversaries of Evacuation Day, theaters offered special patriotic plays. One, entitled *The Glory of Columbia, Her Yeomanry*, was presented at the New York Theater in 1803 and recounted the treachery of Major André. The play ended with a petition to the audience to remember the honorable principles represented by the fight for American freedom. The Evacuation Day celebrations of 1830 honored the July Revolution in France, which patriotic Americans interpreted as an affirmation of their own history. The rally at Washington Square attracted 50,000 people and was described by the *Evening Sun* as: "The most splendid piece of pageantry of the kind ever witnessed in this city. . . ." The enthusiastic response to Evacuation Day had lasted for some fifty years.

During the middle decades of the nineteenth century, interest in Evacuation Day lapsed. In 1842, George Templeton Strong noted that its "glories have departed and nobody thinks about it now." The Revolutionary War veterans, who had been leading proponents and organizers of the holiday, had dwindled in number and their organizing efforts were not taken up by the new generation. Over time, as differences arose between the Federalists and the Jeffersonians, the city's tradesmen felt that Evacuation Day no longer celebrated their contributions to democracy and they withdrew their support for the holiday. The growing popularity of Thanksgiving garnered much of the attention which had traditionally gone toward Evacuation Day celebrations.

Sectional divisions produced by the westward expansion of the country, industrialization, slavery and Indian wars also affected popular celebrations during the middle years of the nineteenth century. The military bands, artillery salutes and marching veterans of the traditional Evacuation Day celebrations proved unpopular during times of conflict, such as the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War. In the midst of the Civil War, the *New York Tribune* ran an editorial on the subject of Evacuation Day proclaiming: "There never was any common sense in making it a holiday at all . . . no one cares what day the British troops left New York, since peace had been made, and everything settled long before." Evacuation Day carried memories of the tragedies and hardships of war, memories all too vivid for a country at war with itself.

Fig. 7. On the tenth anniversary of Evacuation Day, Alderman Wynant Van Zandt II arranged for the corporation dinner, artillery firings, and bell-ringing throughout the city. (Checklist #22)

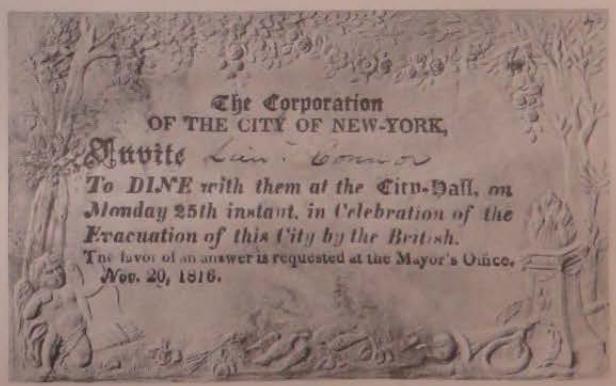
The Corporation
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To DINE with them at the City-Hall, on
Monday 25th instant, in Celebration of the
Evacuation of this City by the British.
Nov. 20, 1816.

Fig. 8. The 33rd anniversary of Evacuation Day included a corporation dinner, artillery salutes and band music for a total cost of $851.70. (Checklist #30)

Fig. 9. In

866 there was a parade of Civil War veterans, a banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and an elaborate fireworks display. (Checklist #36)

Interest revived, however, after the Civil War and veterans groups marched on the holiday. *(See Fig. 9)* Sensing the political possibilities, the Tammany Democrats—which had evolved out of the Tammany Society and were the city's controlling party—sponsored festive Evacuation Day celebrations in which the ranks of the parades were swelled with members of the fire and police departments. The renewed enthusiasm of the city proved important in subsequent years.

The Centennial Celebration of 1883

The Centennial Celebration of Evacuation Day was one of the great civic events of nineteenth-century America, rivaling the dedications of the Erie Canal, the Brooklyn Bridge and the Statue of Liberty. Certainly it was the most grandiose remembrance of the Revolution in New York history. A special planning committee was appointed to organize the anniversary, and was given $20,000 by the City. The combined resources of political, military and business leaders within the community laid the groundwork for a wide range of activities. In anticipation of the celebration, a city holiday was proclaimed and posters were distributed throughout the city.

Though the day was overcast and drizzly, 20,000 people marched in a parade which took four hours to pass any single location. The city

streets were crowded with 500,000 spectators whom *The Sun* described as "wedged in the windows, fringed on the roofs, and clung to the awnings and the arms of telegraph poles." At noon, a fleet of almost 300 ships steamed up the Hudson and East Rivers prompting one reporter to write "from McGowan's Pass to the Battery and surrounding waters, every body and every thing was *en fête*." *(See Fig. 10)*

Six thousand attended a buffet at Madison Square Garden while thousands dined at Delmonico's Restaurant and the numerous other banquets given around the town that evening. An enormous fireworks display was given in the Battery, an address was presented at the New-York Historical Society, commemorative medals were struck and music, pamphlets and ribbons were all prepared for the celebration.

The events of the Centennial also spotlighted the city's historical sites. With funds raised by public subscription, a bronze statue of George Washington was dedicated on the front steps of the former Federal Hall, where Washington had been inaugurated as president in 1789. *(See Fig. 11)* To celebrate Washington's farewell to his officers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Sons of the Revolution held rollicking turtle feasts at Fraunces Tavern. *(See Fig. 12)*

Following the Centennial a New York paper commented: "The most important and gratifying feature of the Great Centennial Evacuation Day celebration was the fact that it conclusively proved that patriotism has not entirely disappeared in America." The truth of this claim was belied shortly afterwards when the remaining Veterans of the War of 1812 voted not to participate in subsequent Evacuation Day celebrations because the "degeneracy of the times . . . left no time for sentimental patriotism." When the parades returned again late in the decade they were of a different nature.

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JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Fig. 11. Rainy weather did not deter crowds from attending the Centennial events. (Checklist #47)

Fig. 10. This view of the naval procession was made from the recently-opened bridge between Brooklyn and New York. (Checklist #52)

Fig. 12. ***Turtle soup, stilton cheese, bread, punch, sherry, ale and porter were served at the turtle feasts in Fraunces Tavern. On the table are some of the commemorative plates, bowls, tobacco jars and tobies which were presented to the guests.*** (Woodcut, published in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*, December 15, 1883; *Fraunces Tavern Museum Collection*)

Reverence for the Past

As the century progressed and the Revolution rapidly became only a memory, America fondly began to recall the historical scenes of independence. *(See Fig. 13)* In response to the effects of dramatic population shifts and national expansion, associations were founded to preserve historical sites and to revive interest in patriotism. These groups actively promoted Evacuation Day celebrations in the years following the 1883 Centennial. Most of these celebrations were marked by parades of less than 500 marchers, followed by dinners at Delmonico's, or one of the city's elegant hotels.

During the 1890s, patriotic groups attempted to sustain the patriotic surge of 1883 by placing historical plaques and statues around the city on Evacuation Day anniversaries. In 1893, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York presented a statue of Nathan Hale to the City of New York where the unveiling ceremony at City Hall Park was attended by political dignitaries and thousands of spectators. *(See Fig. 14)* Another attempt to generate interest in the city's past was The City History Club. This group, founded in 1896, appealed to school children and organized field trips on Evacuation Day to historic sites within the city.

At the turn of the twentieth century, New York had grown to over forty times its size at the end of the Revolution and nearly half of the citizens were foreign-born. During one Evacuation Day luncheon at Fraunces Tavern in 1909, a speaker noted his pleasure ". . . to have an occasion once in a year, [to] sit down in a room where I can look around me and see nothing but good American faces . . . This historic American city," he concluded, "is no longer an American city. It has become a foreign city." Those who remembered Evacuation Day at the turn of the century did so, in part, because it was an opportunity to venerate the American Revolution away from those they regarded as foreigners.

The final traditional celebration of Evacuation Day occurred in 1916. Sixty members of a military veterans group known as the Old Guard took the subway from the Seventh Regiment Armory to the Battery where they gathered for the ceremonial raising of the flag. In the evening, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York held a dinner at Delmonico's. *(See Fig. 15)*

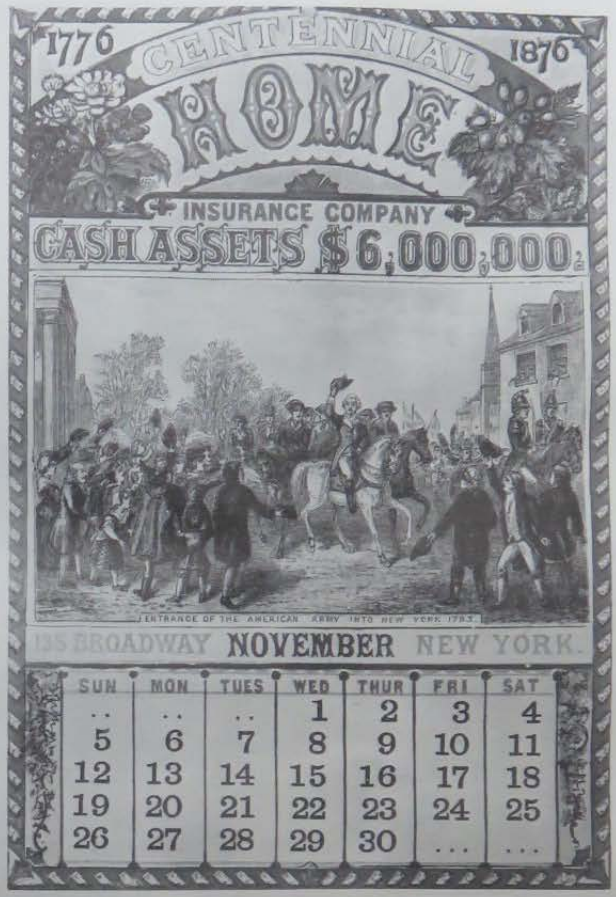

Fig. 13. The commercial use of historical images reflected the growing interest of Americans in their national heritage. (Checklist #61)

Fig. 15. Formal banquets at Delmonico's Restaurant and the Normandie, Plaza and Astor Hotels were a regular part of Evacuation Day celebrations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Checklist #67)

Fig. 14. ***At the dedication ceremony, the statue of Nathan Hale was flanked by members of the Veterans Corps of Artillery presenting swords.*** (Checklist #65)

Fig. 16. Fraunces Tavern after the United States entered World War I. (Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, ca. 1917; *Fraunces Tavern Museum Collection*)

New Vistas

Popular interests increasingly focused on other holidays and forms of entertainment. Thanksgiving had emerged as a national holiday in the nineteenth century and eclipsed the celebration of Evacuation Day. Football, films, and automobiles were only some of the other diversions competing for people's leisure time in the early years of the twentieth century. Annual football contests were often held at the Polo Grounds in upper Manhattan at Thanksgiving time. On years when those games coincided with the anniversary of Evacuation Day, the sports games routinely received more attention than did the antiquarian efforts of Evacuation Day. These divergent enthusiasms were evident at the last celebration of Evacuation Day in 1916; while the Old Guard marched in the Battery, 45,000 spectators attended the Army-Navy game uptown.

World War I sounded the death knell for Evacuation Day. Our staunch alliance with England made the inherent antipathies of the holiday inappropriate. The United States declared war on Germany in 1917, in the words of President Woodrow Wilson, "to make the world safe for democracy." Within a year, nearly 4 million soldiers were trained and over $10 billion was raised to counter the forces under Kaiser William II. In New York, Fraunces Tavern was transformed into a headquarters for the sale of Liberty Bonds to finance the war effort symbolizing America's burgeoning responsibility as a world power. *(See Fig. 16)*

Robert I. Goler
Curator of Collections
Fraunces Tavern Museum

Lenders to the Exhibition

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois

Fraunces Tavern Museum, New York City

The Grolier Club, New York City

Guthman Americana, Westport, Connecticut

Historical Documents Collection, Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, New York

John K. Lattimer, M.D.

The Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Museum of the City of New York, New York City

The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

The New-York Historical Society, New York City

The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, New York City

Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Massachusetts

The Old Print Shop, Inc., Kenneth M. Newman, New York City

James Vrettos

Menno Wiebe

Exhibition Checklist

Items with asterisks are illustrated in the catalog essay.

1. **Pulling Down the Statue of George III**
John C. McRae, after Johannes A. Gertel
Engraving
New York, 1850
Gift of Mrs. Charles P. Wilbour, 1915
Fraunces Tavern Museum

2. **Reprèsentation du Feu Terrible à Nouvelle Yorck**
André Basset (ca. 1750-1800)
Engraving with hand coloring, published by François Xavier Habermann
Paris, ca. 1777
The Library of Congress

3. **Die Generals und Officiers der Königlish Englischen Armee und derer Hütffs Truppen zu Neu York**
Jean Borait Winckler, after Troost
Engraving and etching, published by Carington Bowles
London, 1778
Library Company of Philadelphia

4. **The United States of America**
John Wallis
Engraving
London, April 3, 1783
The Library of Congress

5.* **SHELB—NS SACRIFICE, or the recommended Loyalists, a faithful representation of a Tragedy shortly to be performed on the Continent of America**
Artist unknown
Line engraving, published by E. Dashery
London, 1783
The Library of Congress

6. **To All Adherents to the British Government and Followers of the British Army Commonly called Tories**
Brutus
Broadside, published by Morton and Horner
Poughkeepsie, New York, August 15, 1783
The New-York Historical Society

7. **Inspection Roll of Negroes**
Sir Guy Carleton (1724-1808)
Manuscript
New York, November, 1783
The National Archives

8. **A Plan of the City of New York, in North America**
Bernard Ratzer
Line and stipple engraving, published by Jeffries and Faden
London, 1766-67
Fraunces Tavern Museum

9. **Entrance of the American Army Into New York, Nov. 25th, 1783**
P. Greatbach, after William Chapin
Steel engraving, published in Benson J. Lossing's *Washington, A Biography*
New York, 1859
Fraunces Tavern Museum

10. **Barrier Gate at McGowan's Pass**
John Joseph Holland (ca. 1776-1820)
Watercolor on paper
New York, 1814
The New-York Historical Society

11. **Bull's Head Tavern**
George Haywood
Lithograph, published in Valentine's *Manual of the Common Council*
New York, 1861
Fraunces Tavern Museum

12. **The Address of the Citizens of New York** (obverse)
Thomas Randall, Daniel Phoenix, Samuel Broome, Thomas Tucker, Henry Kipp, Patrick Dennis, William Gilbert, Sr., William Gilbert, Jr., Francis Van Dyck, Jeremiah Wool, George Jamesway, Abraham P. Lott, and Ephram Brashier

The Citizens of New York, who have return'd from Exile (reverse)
George Washington
Manuscript letter
New York, November 25 and 26, 1783
Guthman Americana, Inc.

13.* **Washington's Farewell to His Officers at Fraunces Tavern, December 4, 1783**
Alonzo Chappel (1828-1887)
Oil on canvas
Brooklyn, 1865
Chicago Historical Society

14. **Samuel Fraunces (attributed) (1722/23-1795)**
Artist unknown
Oil on canvas
Europe or America, ca. 1760-65
Fraunces Tavern Museum

15. **George Clinton (1739-1812)**
Ezra Ames (1768-1836)
Oil on canvas
New York, 1818
Gift of Dr. George Clinton Andrews, 1976
Fraunces Tavern Museum

16. **Memoirs**
Benjamin Tallmadge (1754-1835)
Manuscript diary
Litchfield, Connecticut, ca. 1830
Fraunces Tavern Museum

17. **Military Waistcoat (owned by David Cobb)**
Maker unknown
Wool, with metal threads and buttons
America, ca. 1780
Old Colony Historical Society

18. **Dress Sword (owned by David Cobb)**
Maker unknown
Steel with brass pommel
England, ca. 1780
Old Colony Historical Society

19. **Dress Sword (owned by General James Clinton)**
Maker unknown
Steel with silver hilt
America or Europe, ca. 1780
Collection of J. K. Lattimer, M.D.

20. **Dress Sword (owned by Colonel George Scriba)**
Maker unknown
Steel with silver hilt
America or Europe, ca. 1780
Collection of J. K. Lattimer, M.D.

21. **Bugle**
Maker unknown
Brass with copper fittings
England or America, early nineteenth century
Gift of Rodney Hilton Brown, Esq., 1974
Fraunces Tavern Museum

22.* **Wynant Van Zandt II (1731-1814)**
Artist unknown
Oil on canvas
New York, ca. 1795
The New-York Historical Society

23. **Richard Varick (1753-1831)**
Artist unknown
Miniature on ivory
New York, ca. 1800
Museum of the City of New York

24. **Payment Voucher**
The City of New York
Manuscript
New York, December, 1791
Historical Documents Collection
Queens College, City University of New York

25. **Federal Hall—The Seat of Congress**
Amos Doolittle (1754-1832), after Peter LaCour
Engraving
New Haven, 1790
Fraunces Tavern Museum

26.* **Sacred to Patriotism**
Cornelius Tiebolt (ca. 1773-1832), after Charles Buxton and Gilbert Stuart
Engraving and etching with hand coloring
New York, 1798
Gift of Stanley D. Scott, 1974
Fraunces Tavern Museum

27. **Book of Toasts of the Tammany Society**
Committee of Amusement
Manuscript
New York, 1791-1801
Museum of the City of New York

28.* **The Tammany Society Celebrates the Fourth of July, 1812**
William P. Chappell (1801-1880)
Oil on canvas
New York, 1869
The New-York Historical Society

29. **The Glory of Columbia, Her Yeomanry**
William Dunlap (1766-1839)
Printed book
New York, 1817
The New-York Historical Society

30.* **To DINE with them at City-Hall**
Corporation of the City of New York
Printed invitation with embossing
New York, 1816
Museum of the City of New York

31. **Account Bill**
The City of New York
Manuscript
New York, November 30, 1818
Historical Documents Collection
Queens College, City University of New York

32. **Ode for the Celebration of the French Revolution in the City of New York**
Saumel Woodworth (1784-1842)
Broadside
New York, 1830
The Grolier Club

33.* **Jacob Morton (1761-1836)**
Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872), after Henry Inman
Oil on canvas
New York, ca. 1833
The New-York Historical Society

34. **First Division of the New York State Artillery**
Fritsch
Color lithograph
New York, 1844
Eno Collection
The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations

35.* **Triumphal Entry of Washington into New York, November 25, 1783**
Christian Inger, after F. O. C. Darley
Color lithograph, published by P. S. Duval
Philadelphia, 1853
Gift of David Miller, 1982
Fraunces Tavern Museum

36.* **Evacuation Day—Parade of First Division, New York State Militia**
Alfred R. Waud
Wood engraving, published in *Harper's Weekly*
New York, December 15, 1866
Fraunces Tavern Museum

37. **The Attack on the Procession on 8th Avenue**
Artist unknown
Woodcut, published in *Harper's Weekly*
New York, July 29, 1871
The New-York Historical Society

38. **The Port of New York—Bird's Eye View from the Battery, Looking South**
Currier and Ives
Color lithograph
New York, 1872
Kenneth M. Newman
The Old Print Shop, Inc.

39. **Washington Departing New York, 1783**
Moses Wight (1827-1895)
Oil painting on canvas
America, ca. 1880
Collection of James Vrettos

40. **Celebration of the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British**
Committee of Arrangements
Color poster, printed by George F. Nesbitt & Company
New York, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

41.* **Evacuation of New York by the British, November 25, 1783**
E. Stevens and Tilton
Lithograph, published in *Centennial Evacuation Day Souvenir*
New York, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

42. **Medal (commemorating the Centennial of the Disbandment of the Army)**
Designer unknown
Silver
America, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

43. **Medal (commemorating the Centennial of the Evacuation of New York by the British)**
Designer unknown
Metal
America, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

44. **Voucher for Recommendation**
Gilmore's Band
Printed form with manuscript notations
New York, November 26, 1883
Historical Documents Collection
Queens College, City University of New York

45. **General Expenses Recommendation**
The City of New York
Printed form with manuscript notations
New York, February 14, 1884
Historical Documents Collection
Queens College, City University of New York

46. **1783 Centennial 1883—Evacuation Day, November 25th**
Printed silk ribbon
America, 1883
Collection of Menno Wiebe

47.* **Evacuation Day—Unveiling Ward's Statue of Washington in Wall Street**
Rockwood
Wood engraving, published in *Harper's Weekly*
New York, December 8, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

48. **Medal (commemorating the erection of the Washington statue at Wall Street)**
Demarest
Bronze
America, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

49. **1783 Centennial 1883—Evacuation of New York by the British, November 25th, 1783**
Artist unknown
Color lithograph, published by Joseph Koehler
New York, 1883
The New-York Historical Society

50. **Evacuation Day March**
Jason King
Printed sheet music, published by Samuel Cohn & Son
New York, 1883
The New-York Historical Society

51. **Evacuation Day One Hundred Years Ago—The Continental Army Marching Down the Old Bowery, New York, November 25, 1783**
Howard Pyle (1853-1911)
Woodcut, published in *Harper's Weekly*
New York, November 24, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

52.* **Evacuation Day—The Great Marine Parade, as Viewed from the Brooklyn Bridge** (top)
Charles Graham

Evacuation Day—The Military and Civil Parade (bottom)
Schell and Hogan
Woodcuts, published in *Harper's Weekly*
New York, December 8, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

53. **John Austin Stevens (1827-1910)**
Samuel Isham (1855-1914)
Oil on canvas
New York, ca. 1910
Gift of the Misses Stevens, 1913
Fraunces Tavern Museum

54. **Evacuation of the British from New York City**
John Austin Stevens (1827-1910)
Printed book
New York, 1885
Fraunces Tavern Museum

55. **Founders of the Sons of the Revolution**
Artist unknown
Photograph, taken in the Long Room at Fraunces Tavern
New York, December 4, 1893
Fraunces Tavern Museum

56. **Turtle Feast Tureen**
M. L. James & Company
Glazed earthenware
New York, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

57. **Turtle Feast Bowl**
Haviland
Painted whiteware
France, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

58. **Turtle Feast Plate**
W. T. Copeland
Porcelain
Stoke-on-Trent, England, 1883
Fraunces Tavern Museum

59. **Toby Mug**
A. Stinsen
Glazed clay
America, ca. 1883
Gift of Henry Russell Drowne, 1905
Fraunces Tavern Museum

60. **Washington's Farewell to His Officers**
Harry Alexander Ogden (1856-1936)
Color lithograph
New York, 1893
Gift of Samuel Mead Hyde, 1920
Fraunces Tavern Museum

61.* **Entrance of the American Army into New York, 1783**
Unknown artist, after William Chapin
Calendar with color lithograph, published by Kronheim & Co.
New York, 1876
Museum of the City of New York

62. **Hatbox**
Joseph Piggot
Cardboard, with stenciled wallpaper
New York, ca. 1825
Fraunces Tavern Museum

63. **Cocked Hat**
Maker unknown
Wool, with silk rosette
New York, ca. 1815
Gift of Robert Brooke, 1954
Fraunces Tavern Museum

64. **Nathan Hale (1755-1776)**
Frederick MacMonnies (1863-1937)
Bronze statue, cast by E. Greut
Paris, 1890
Fraunces Tavern Museum

65.* **Dedication of Nathan Hale Statue at City Hall Park**
Artist unknown
Photograph
New York, November 25, 1893
Fraunces Tavern Museum

66. **Banquet of the Sons of the Revolution to Commemorate the Evacuation of New York by the British**
Tiffany & Company
Printed menu
New York, 1895
Fraunces Tavern Museum

67.* **Evacuation Day Banquet at Delmonico's Restaurant**
Artist unknown
Photograph
New York, ca. 1900
Fraunces Tavern Museum

68. **The Song of New York**
Frank Damrosch (1859-1937)
Printed sheet music
New York, 1903
The New-York Historical Society

69. **Old Guard Assembling for Parade, February 22, 1888**
Anderson and See
Photogravure
New York, 1888
The New-York Historical Society

70. **Y^e British Leaving New York**
Robinson
Copyright deposit print
New York, 1907
The Library of Congress

71. **Great Game of Football Between Players from Yale and Princeton Colleges on the New York Polo Grounds, November 24th**
Hyde
Woodcut, published in *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*
New York, December 17, 1881
The New-York Historical Society

72. **Can Vegetables, Fruit and the Kaiser too**
J. Paul Verrees
Color lithograph, published by the National War Council
Philadelphia, 1918
Fraunces Tavern Museum

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54 Pearl Street
New York, New York